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The Office of Mycology and Disease Survey

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BUREAU OF PLANT INDUSTRY

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

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AN EARLY REPORT OF PHYSODERMA ZEAE-MAYDIS SHAW IN AMERICA

By

Vera K. Charles

In working over some old unidentified herbarium material a collection of corn was found which upon examination showed the presence of Physoderma zeae-maydis. This material was sent in from Arcadia, Bienville Parish, Louisiana, July, 1898, by Mr. L. F. R. Reynolds with a report on one of the statistical circulars distributed by the former Division of Statistics. Mr. Reynolds observed the diseased condition of the corn and asked for information concerning it. The Department replied that the disease was apparently new and requested additional material and further information on the extent of its occurrence and destructiveness. Apparently no later report was received as the letter files contain nothing further concerning it. Until the location of this specimen the earliest record was a collection received from E. C. Johnson, Atlanta, Georgia, September 10, 1910.

NOTES ON CROWN RUST OF OATS (PUCCINIA CORONATA)

Maine: Found accidial stage on buckthorn at Orono, May 21. (Reiner Bonde)

Georgia: As high as 60 per cent infection found. (F. Van Haltern, May 25)

Arkansas: Much more abundant this year than last, appearing in the form of a heavy epidemic. Some varieties, such as Lee, showing about 50 per cent infection on May 10. (H. R. Rosen, June 1)

OAT STERILITY IN ARKANSAS

"Considerable sterility noted on a number of varieties of winter oats, amounting to 10 per cent on the varieties worse hit. Among these are Arkansas selections No. 12, 19-158, and 19-342. Kanota showed about 2 per cent sterility." (H. R. Rosen, June 1)

NOTES ON TYLENCHUS DIPSACI FROM OREGON

Notes on the occurrence of Tylenchus dipsaci in Oregon have recently been received. The infestation of teasle (Dipsacus) is of particular interest since this is the original crop from which the organism was described.

Teasle

"While in California I visited the teasle field infested with T. dipsaci at Agnews with Mr. Scott. The man in charge told us that they had no trouble until they secured some seed from a grower near Salem, Oregon. Yesterday Mr. McKay and I visited this grower who has been in the teasle business since 1899. We found the one field we visited badly infested. Now for a surprise--He informed us that he has had this trouble since the first year he planted - 28 years - and just now we located the cause. Mr. Dewey and others of the Fiber Crops Office have been there but never recognized the cause of the plants dying." (Gerald Thorne, March 24, letter to Dr. N.A.Cobb)

Red Clover

"Found in one field in the Willamette Valley. Field ploughed up." (Barss, June 1)

Alfalfa

"Found in Rogue River Valley. How extensive and severe is not yet known. Only found in two fields in that section to date." (Barss, June 1)

NOTE CONCERNING ROOT ROT AND WILT OF ALFALFA IN MISSOURI

"Alfalfa root rots and wilts are again quite prevalent over the state. There is considerable evidence that much of the trouble

is probably caused by the bacterium of Jones and McCulloch (Jour. Agr. Res. 33: 493-521. 1926), Aplanobacter insidiosum L. McC. I have made numerous isolations from the yellowed and browned vascular elements in the tap roots of diseased plants and have obtained bacteria in the majority of cases. Where the roots are badly rotted, the tissues seem to be badly invaded with species of Fusarium, but I am of the opinion that these are secondary." (I. T. Scott, June 1)

DOWNY MILDEW OF ALFALFA

W. L. Doran of Massachusetts, under date of May 20, reports a field of alfalfa in the vicinity of Amherst to be moderately infested with downy mildew (Peronospora trifoliorum). This alfalfa was planted last summer and the downy mildew was noted on it also last fall.

F. P. McWhorter of the Virginia Truck Experiment Station reports this mildew of local occurrence on young alfalfa causing the upper leaves to be badly yellowed.

ROOT ROTS AND WILT OF SWEET CLOVER REPORTED FROM MISSOURI

"Serious root rots and wilts of sweet clover have developed in this state this year for the first time. This crop is becoming of considerable importance as a forage crop in Missouri and up to the present time no diseases of importance have developed. However, I have on hand numerous reports from widely scattered localities in the state of serious losses resulting from root rot and wilt. Specimens have been obtained in most cases and isolations have been made. The evidence seems to indicate that the primary injury is caused by one or more species of bacteria attacking the plants in much the same way as in the case of alfalfa affected with the bacterial root rot and wilt of Jones and McCulloch. Further investigation is necessary to establish the causal organism. Fields attacked show complete loss of crop amounting to 20 to 80 per cent." (I. T. Scott, June 1)

EPIPHYTOTIC OF POWDERY MILDEW ON WILD CLOVERS NEAR FAYETTEVILLE, ARKANSAS

Recently reports have been received from H. R. Rosen of the Arkansas Experiment Station that powdery mildew is very common on some of the naturalized wild clovers in the vicinity of Fayetteville. He has not received reports from other parts of the state but he thinks it very probable, however, that it is common elsewhere. The clovers affected are Trifolium dubium, T. procumbens, and T. reflexum. Since the perithecia of the mildew was not present it is impossible to identify it although it may be assumed that it is a race of Erysiphe polygoni.

REPORT ON THE BACTERIAL LEAF SPOT OF KUDZU (BACTERIUM PUERIAE HEDGES)

Georgia: On a survey made in the Worth County planting on April 6, at time when the first growth was about two weeks old, signs of primary infection at the old overwintering hills were plentiful as recent leaf spots. Only a few of the older leaves then were affected. A second survey on May 19 found the disease much more prevalent with a heavy infection. Little spread had taken place to areas of any appreciable distance from the old centers of infection. At that time there was present an extensive new or recent growth of leaf and vine, still in the tender or yellowish stage. In many cases the entire new growth of leaves was heavily spotted, and in the worst instances blighted down. Petiole infection was unusually prominent, with a noticeable number of dead leaves due to that cause. A survey of the planting in Grady County on April 29 found the spread of the disease over last year's condition to be marked, although the development was not so rapid as in Worth County. At this planting, as in Worth County, the disease was most prominent in the higher places of the fields where the stand of kudzu was thinnest and the vine growth least profuse. It seems strange why this bacterial disease makes such rapid headway in the drier parts of the fields and during such dry weather. (Boyd, June 1)

FIRE BLIGHT ON APPLE AND PEAR IN MISSOURI IN 1927

I. T. Scott of the Missouri Agricultural Experiment Station has sent in the following interesting report on blight of apple and pear.

"Fireblight on apple and pear caused by Bacillus amylovorus has been conspicuously absent in Missouri this season for the first time in five years. But little blossom blight was observed on apple, which has been decidedly prevalent several seasons since 1921 and resulted in severe losses to apple growers. Blighted shoots on the pear are rarely observed this season. Heretofore it has not been difficult to find numerous blighted twigs in most any pear planting in the state. Evidently there was but little holdover on the pear the past year. No exudates appeared this spring on cankered limbs and repeated attempts in our laboratory to isolate the organism from all sources have given negative results. There are several factors that might account for its absence this season: (1) While the previous winter was relatively mild, the spring of 1927 has been what might be called "slow". Temperatures remained below normal in April and early May. This resulted in retarded development of buds on most fruit trees. (2) One or two late frosts occurred in some parts of the state after the buds opened. (3) Insect activity was at a minimum during the spring, particularly those forms instrumental in carrying the fire blight organism. (4) No exudates have appeared on holdover cankers.

"The absence of holdover of fireblight suggests the possibility of eliminating the disease over quite a large area in this state for several years to come by the rigid application of surgical measures to trees with cankered wood.

"Prof. T. J. Talbert of the Department of Horticulture, who is well acquainted with the fruit situation in Missouri, concurs with me in regard to the prevalence of fire blight, and further suggests that it might be related in some way to the marked absence of aphids in this state last year."

OTHER REPORTS ON BLIGHT OF APPLE AND PEAR

Arkansas: Very common and destructive on susceptible varieties of apple. (V. H. Young, June 1)

Ohio: No reports or instances of infection on apple have come to our attention this year. This is in marked contrast to last season. (R. C. Thomas, June 1)

New York (Ontario Co.): Pear blight is beginning to appear in two orchards. The set of pears was quite light this year. Very few orchards are going to have a good crop. (C. K. Bullock, New York State Col. Week. News Letter, June 6)

(Wayne Co.): Blossom blight in pears is developing

slowly and will not cause much trouble. A few trees were found with a considerable number of blighted spurs, the inoculum probably being furnished by the oozing from nearby stumps. (W. F. Crosier, New York State Col. Week. News Letter, June 6)

New Mexico: Blossom blight of pear common. Not spreading as rapidly as last year. Most of susceptible sorts have been dug up. (Crawford, June 1)

MORE APPLE SCAB REPORTS

Connecticut: Messrs. Darrow, Stoddard and Doctor McCormick report apple scab infections to date as follows:

April 23	First mature ascospores found on old leaves.
May 9-11	Period of greatest maturity of ascospores.
May 17	First infection on new leaves seen.
May 25	No ascospores found on old leaves and probably few now existing. (Clinton, June 1)

New York: (Reports from New York State Col. Agr. Depts. Pl. Path. & Entom. Weekly News Letter, June 13)

Orange Co.: Apple scab is very severe in unsprayed and poorly sprayed orchards; as high as 75 per cent of the leaves and many of the fruits being infected in some instances. (W. E. Blauvelt)

Dutchess Co.: Apple scab is serious in many of the orchards. Especially is this so where the late pre-blossom spray was not thoroughly applied or was omitted altogether. Unsprayed McIntosh have scabbed almost 100 per cent. One crab orchard that has not received any spray is losing its foliage due to scab. A scab spray has been recommended to be applied this week. (E. E. Frane)

Ulster Co.: There are serious apple scab infections in many orchards particularly where the delayed dormant and pink sprays were not thorough or were omitted, or where oil was used without a fungicide. In one McIntosh orchard that received oil-lime sulfur for the delayed dormant and 3 timely dust applications since, about 95 per cent of the leaves are badly scabbed and about 60 per cent of the fruit. In this same orchard the Baldwin fillers are also badly scabbed. (A. M. Boyce)

Greene Co.: Apple scab infection is severe on the leaves in unsprayed orchards. Leaves exposed and unprotected during the long rain period in May show the most infection. McIntosh sprayed ahead of this period and which received the early sprays show little infection. (A. S. Mills)

Ontario Co.: Apple scab is showing up more plentifully all the time. There is hardly an orchard where scab is not more or less abundant. The high winds of June 4 and 5 did considerable foliage damage and in some cases marked and scarred young pear fruits. Little injury was done to the fruits. (C. K. Bullock)

Virginia: The first fruit infection by scab was noted on May 21. This infection was found on unsprayed Winesap trees in our experimental plats. Leaf-infection is developing rapidly and if we have a continuance of cool wet weather we shall probably have more scab than we expected a week ago. (Report of Winchester Laboratory, May 29)

West Virginia: Quite a little development of scab in the central and southern parts of the state is reported. (Giddings, June 8)

Michigan: Ascospores of apple scab developed very early, approximately 60 per cent being mature in the southern half of the state April 15. Duchess apples were in the delayed dormant stage at this time. Rains April 18 and 19 probably gave the first ascospore discharge. Probably 90 per cent of the orchards were unsprayed. Apparently a relatively heavy sepal infection took place in many orchards at the time of the first spore discharge. Spots were quite evident on the sepals of early blossoming varieties May 6. Leaf infection was also heavy in some cases. Local rains since April 19 have probably given additional scab infection in several parts of the state. (Bennett, May 14)

POWDERY MILDEW OF APPLE

New York (Monroe Co.): Mildew is quite noticeable on apple. (R. C. Coombs, New York State Col. Agr. Depts. Pl. Path. & Entom. Weekly News Letter, May 31)

Ontario (Canada): Mildew on apple was also found on a Baldwin tree. (G. C. Chamberlin, New York State Col. Agr. Depts. Pl. Path. & Entom. Weekly News Letter, May 31)

Virginia: Mildew on susceptible apple varieties was an unimportant disease this year. The younger trees with more rapidly growing terminal twigs are more infected than the older trees. This is the usual observation. Mildew is less serious in northern Virginia than in recent years. (Schneiderhan, Report of Winchester Laboratory, May 29)

Minnesota: Observed at State Fruit Breeding Farm (June 1) overrunning shoots from buds near tip of sprouts from around base of trees and on branches of young trees. Apparently overwintering in buds. This condition has not been reported before in this state. No secondary leaf infections were observed. (Sect. Pl. Path., June 1)

COLLOIDAL SULFUR INJURY TO APPLE LEAVES

Virginia: Considerable leaf burning has been found to follow the application of colloidal sulfur especially in Rome Beauty trees. This new material forms a residue which sticks very satisfactorily to the foliage and fruits but it is not quite as satisfactory as calcium sulfide in this respect. The last mentioned material when properly sprayed leaves a fine dusty like residue which sticks remarkably well. (Schneiderhan, Report of Winchester Laboratory, May 29)

APPLE LEAF SPOT (PHYSALOSPORA MALORUM) PREVALENT IN WEST VIRGINIA

"Heavy infection of apple leaf spot, especially in the central and southern parts of the state." (Giddings, June 8)

PEACH LEAF CURL PREVALENT

New York: (Reports from New York State Col. Agr. Depts. Pl. Path. & Entom. Weekly News Letter, May 31.

Greene Co.: Peach leaf curl is quite severe in some orchards. It is much more abundant than last year. (A. S. Mills)

Wayne Co.: The peach leaf curl application seemed very effective when applied on time. On orchards that were unsprayed or sprayed too late the leaves are badly infected. (M. E. Buckman)

Yates Co.: Peach leaf curl is showing up. (C. B. Raymond)

(Reports from New York State Col. Agr. Depts. Pl. Path. & Entom. Weekly News Letter, June 6)

Chautauqua Co.: Leaf curl is exceedingly abundant on all peach trees not properly sprayed. During the week some peaches, cherries and apples were sprayed. Most orchards receiving their "calyx" spray last week. (K. E. Paine)

Monroe Co.: Leaf curl is common on late treated and neglected blocks but not extremely severe though more is showing than in the last two seasons. (R. C. Coombs)

Niagara Co.: Leaf curl infections are very slight up to the present. (G. E. R. Hervey)

Ontario (Canada): Peach leaf curl infections have been showing up the last week. This is noticeable on tips of the trees where spraying was late.

Leaf curl is more abundant than usual. (Reports from New York State Col. Agr. Depts. Pl. Path. & Entom. Weekly News Letters, May 31 and June 6, G. C. Chamberlin)

Arkansas: Rather common on unsprayed trees or when insecticide only used in dormant spray. The common use of lubricating oil emulsion without a fungicide is resulting in an increase of this trouble. (V. H. Young, June 1)

Kansas (Douglas Co.): Curl first observed April 10. Most severe in ten years in this locality. On basis of number of shoots showing one or more curled leaves infection in unsprayed orchards (as all in this vicinity are) is 95 to 100 per cent. Many shoots show all leaves and the twig itself badly curled. Frequent and prolonged rains in March and early April are no doubt responsible. Since curl was very scarce in this locality in 1926, 1925, and 1924, it is surprising that there was evidently an abundance of inoculum. (I seem to recall a note of this sort by Rosen last spring). (A. J. Mix, April 10)

New Mexico: Common. (Crawford, June 1)

Oregon: Much worse this year than usual in unsprayed plantings but easily controlled in sprayed plantings which constitute most of the Oregon commercial peach acreage. (Barss, June 1)

PEACH LEAF DROP

Illinois: Leaf drop, independent of bacterial spot, is now common in southern Illinois orchards. Perfectly green leaves without signs of disease are falling. One-third of the foliage has fallen in some orchards. Very wet weather combined with high winds and frosts on April 22 and 23 are probably responsible. (H. W. Anderson, June 1)

CHERRY LEAF SPOT REPORTED

Severe leaf spotting and defoliation on unsprayed cherry trees due to Coccomyces hiemalis Hig. is reported by V. H. Young of Arkansas. In Illinois, H. W. Anderson also states that it is very severe generally this year on account

of the wet weather. Several specimens of this disease have recently been received from A. C. Burrill, Jefferson City, Missouri.

LEATHER ROT OF STRAWBERRY PRESENT IN VIRGINIA AND MARYLAND

V. H. Rose, of the Bureau of Plant Industry, reports that he has found the leather rot of strawberries caused by Phytophthora cactorum at Eastville and Pungoteague, Virginia, and at Fruitland, Maryland, during May. He has also noted it on home-grown varieties found on the Washington market. In none of the cases observed was the disease common, nor was it causing any particular damage. The finding of it in these states, however, is of considerable interest as it marks a greater extension of the known range of leather rot. Heretofore it has been reported only from Kentucky, Tennessee, Arkansas, Illinois, Missouri, Mississippi, and Louisiana.

REPORTS ON POWDERY MILDEW OF STRAWBERRY (SPHAEROTHECA HUMULI)

Reports from field assistants in the New York State College of Agriculture, located in Dutchess and Orange Counties in the Hudson Valley, New York, indicate that powdery mildew was appearing in considerable quantities on strawberry plantings the first of June.

RASPBERRY DISEASES

Powdery mildew (Sphaerotheca humuli)

E. E. Frane, located in Dutchess County, New York, reported on June 6 that mildew was appearing and seemed to be quite serious in raspberry plantings.

The Section of Plant Pathology of the Minnesota Experiment Station reported as follows, June 1:

"Observed May 14, appearing on shoots from buds in previously stunted areas of canes of Latham variety. The mildew over-ran the entire new shoot. No secondary infections were observed. Buds just opening; some shoots up to three inches long. This mildew apparently does not form perithecia on the raspberry in Minnesota. Causes severe stunting of the Latham variety."

Mosaic (undet.)

New York: (Reports from New York State Col. Agr. Dept. Pl. Path. & Entom. Weekly News Letter, May 31)
Chautauqua Co.: Mosaic and leaf roll are showing up plainly in raspberries. (K. E. Paine)
(Reports from New York State Col. Agr. Dept. Pl. Path. & Entom. Weekly News Letter, June 6)
Nassau Co.: Common in small plantings, but unnoticed by growers. (E. J. Hambleton)
Ulster Co.: Quite common. (A. M. Boyce)
Erie Co.: Showing up. (M. N. Taylor)

Ontario (Canada): Mosaic and leaf curl are showing up on raspberries. (G. C. Chamberlin, New York State Col. Agr. Dept. Pl. Path. & Entom. Weekly News Letter, May 31)

Minnesota: First evident leaf symptoms began to appear on marked plants May 14. Weather too cool and growth too slow to bring out symptoms. (Sect. Pl. Path.)

Double blossom (Fusisporium rubi)

Five specimens of double blossom on cultivated and wild Rubus sp. have been received by the Plant Disease Survey this spring from Kentucky, Missouri, Alabama, and Maryland.

WINTER INJURY OF PEACH

Arkansas: Considerable dying of weakened trees, also yellowing of leaves. Purple spots and shot-holing of leaves appearing to result from winter injury. (V. H. Young, June 1)

REPORT OF SCAB OF EARLY IRISH POTATOES

Texas: Heavy infestation of common scab in lower Rio Grande Valley. (Taubenhaus, June 1)

POTATO SEED TREATMENT IN NEW YORK

"There has been a renewed interest in potato seed treatment in the state. Especially is this true since the hot corrosive sublimate method has come into more general use. We have the following records:

Monroe County	5,733	bushels treated
Genesee "	12,300	" "
Wyoming "	10,300	" "

"Of course, there have been many more bushels treated than this since hundreds of pounds of corrosive sublimate have been sold through farmers' agencies." (Chupp, June 7,)

POTATO BLACK LEG AS REPORTED FROM WEST VIRGINIA

"We have recently received some very interesting reports of black leg in what is estimated as five per cent of the plants in some fields at Philippi, West Virginia. The seed stock was secured from Prince Edward Island and the disease appears to be only in the fields where such seed was used." (Giddings, June 8.)

POTATO STAND IMPAIRED ON LONG ISLAND

"Rain has promoted the growth of Rhizoctonia so that some fields are severely damaged by it. In Orient much rot has occurred in Cobbler seed pieces. Several growers have had to plow up some acres because of the poor stand. This condition is blamed on the long continued cold weather after planting, the seed having been in the ground dormant for six weeks or more." (J. M. Sinden, New York State Col. Agr. Depts. Pl. Path. & Entom. Weekly News Letter, May 31.)

TOMATO DISEASES

Mosaic

Connecticut: Wilkinson reports abundant, 20%, infection on greenhouse plants in one case. (G. P. Clinton, June 1).

Bacterial Canker

Connecticut: On some tomatoes with mosaic, Wilkinson reports this bacterial disease present in a moderate way. Our earliest and only greenhouse record. (G.P. Clinton, June 1)

Nail Head Blight

Georgia: Nail head blight, Macrosporium tomato, on the stems of seedling tomatoes causing them to fall over about May 1st. (F. Van Haltern, May 25.)

DAMPING OFF OF VEGETABLE SEEDLINGS TROUBLESOME IN NEW YORK

"There has been some trouble from damping-off in several greenhouses in the State. This has occurred on pepper, eggplant, tomato, and cabbage. Some of the trouble has been due to Rhizoctonia, particularly on cabbage and tomato. The cause of the trouble in other plants is uncertain. These troubles have been observed in Erie, Monroe, Schenectady Counties, and probably has occurred in many other sections but has not been reported. The weather has been cloudy on so many days that the surface soil has not dried promptly as is usually the case. Most growers produce many more plants than they need or will sell so as to be sure to have enough and therefore have not suffered from the disease beyond the labor and expense involved in growing additional plants."(M.F. Barrus, May 31.)

CAULIFLOWER DISEASE RESEMBLING FRENCHING OF TOBACCO IN KENTUCKY

"Specimens of cauliflower affected with a disease which seems to be identical in nature with frenching of tobacco were recently received from near Louisville, Kentucky. The old leaves were considerably injured by dead areas, the nearly full grown leaves were chlorotic between the veins while the remaining small leaves were quite chlorotic and very narrow. These and the nearly grown leaves both had the appearance characteristic of frenched tobacco leaves. Frenching appears to be a nitrogen deficiency disease. The nearly continuous rains which we have had might act in two ways in producing nitrogen deficiency, (1) by washing the available nitrogen compounds out of the soil and (2) by producing conditions which are poor for nitrification. A water logged condition of the soil appears to be quite a common 'cause' of frenching of tobacco."(Valleau, June 1.)

BEAN DISEASES

Root rot

Georgia: Bean root rot (cause undetermined) is quite common over South Georgia causing in many cases a loss of 40 to 50%. The root rot appeared about the time the first true leaves formed and no field has been found free from the disease. (F. Van Haltern, May 25.)

Bacterial Blight

Virginia: A mild development of bacterial blight showed up in snap beans in the Norfolk section of Virginia about May 25. (McWhorter, June 1.)

NOTES ON MUSKMELON DISEASES

Georgia: Damage from nematodes on cantaloupe appeared to be as high as 20% of the stand in some fields, and is common in many others. (F. Van Haltern, May 25.)

Texas: Downy and powdery mildew in epidemic form in Cameron and Hidalgo Counties, Texas. (Taubenhaus, June 1.)

A BACTERIAL LEAF SPOT OF HORSE RADISH - SPECIMENS WANTED.

A bacterial leaf spot was found October, 1926, on several large horse radish plants growing in a Department of Agriculture greenhouse in the District of Columbia. The leaves were heavily spotted with circular to angular lesions, water-soaked and translucent when young, becoming pale brown to yellowish when old. The roots of these plants were sound.

Yellow bacteria similar to if not identical with Bacterium campestre have been isolated from the leaf spots and their pathogenicity proved.

Field specimens of this disease will be appreciated by Lucia McCulloch, Laboratory of Plant Pathology, Washington, D. C.

WILD FIRE AND BLACK ROOT ROT OF TOBACCO REPORTED FROM MASSACHUSETTS.

"Found wild fire in tobacco seed bed June 7, the first I have seen this year. Visited 10 other farms that day looking for wild fire but found no more.

"Prof. Doran said only about 10% of the growers visited have dusted their tobacco beds."(W. Doran and Davis).

"Black root rot caused by Thielavia basicola was especially severe in the seed beds inspected. It seems that the cool, cloudy weather during the spring has aided in the development of this disease."(Doran and Davis. June 1.)

"Black root rot found in seed beds. First time seen this season." (Doran. May 13.

SUGAR BEET DISEASES IN NEW MEXICO

R. F. Crawford of the New Mexico Experiment Station reports that curly top of sugar beets is extremely common this season and that mosaic has caused considerable damage by dwarfing and stunting seed beets.

ROSE CANKERS CAUSE LOSS.

"A recent examination of rose plants in nurseries, public gardens, greenhouses and at shipping points in southeastern New York, northern New Jersey, and eastern Pennsylvania, show that brown canker (Diaporthe umbrina) and common canker (Coniothyrium sp.) are quite prevalent and the cause of considerable injury and loss. For the most part this damage has been attributed by growers to winter injury and die-back. Many canes of plants that would appear healthy to the casual observer were found to be infected in varying degrees. Sometimes numerous cankers occurred on a cane from the top to the base while in other cases the diseased areas were near the base or on the crown. The fungi were often found fruiting on dead twigs.

"In two large plantings where roses which had been in storage all winter had been set out many plants were observed to be dead or dying. Examination of these plants showed the brown canker fungus present in all cases.

"Over 50 per cent of the rose plants in a large rose garden of a public park in New York City were infected, quite a number had been killed and it was evident that many more plants will be dead, or of little use, by next season. At the time the garden was visited a number of new plants had been set out replacing those which had died during the past year."(G. H. Martin, June 14)

BLACK SPOT AND POWDERY MILDEW OF ROSES

Both diseases are now appearing to a considerable extent. Collaborators in Texas, New Mexico and Arizona report that powdery mildew is especially severe.

From the Winchester field laboratory in Virginia, F. J. Schneiderhan reports that:

"Mildew on roses, particularly the rambler type has been satisfactorily controlled by the application of two sprays of 2 per cent Volck oil emulsion. There appears to be an arresting and preventing property in this oil emulsion which enables it to stop mildew development even after the fungus has become established."(June 12).

CLADOSPORIUM LEAF SPOT OF SWEET PEA

The second finding of Cladosporium album Dowson on sweet peas in the United States was made by G. Hamilton Martin of this office on May 24, when he found the disease prevalent in a large greenhouse on Long Island, New York. The grower stated that he had noticed it in 1926 for the first time. This year it was so severe that he was unable to carry the plants over until July as he usually does. He had found also that the disease impairs the keeping quality of the flowers by causing the stems to become toughened and unable to retain water like those which are produced on healthy plants. Mr. Martin examined sweet peas in several other greenhouses both on Long Island and at Bound Brook, New Jersey, two centers for sweet pea production for New York City, but did not find any other infections.

BACTERIAL SOFT ROT OF IRIS

This disease seems to be the cause of considerable trouble to iris growers this season in certain eastern sections such as New York and Washington, D. C.

BOTRYTIS BLIGHT OF TULIP

Specimens of Botrytis blight of tulips (Botrytis tulipae Hopkins) have been received recently from Kentucky and Wisconsin. Collaborators

in New York and Missouri have also reported concerning the disease as follows:

New York: Specimens of affected flowers sent in from Steuben Cortland, and Onondaga Counties; also tulips in planting on campus here. Grower in Steuben County says most of his plants are affected. Those on campus involve twenty or more plants when it is severe but plants were nearly past blooming before the disease became severe. Wet weather of past month undoubtedly favored it. (Barrus, May 31.)

Missouri: Botrytis blight of tulip caused by Botrytis tulipae Hopkins has been found in Missouri this spring. Considerable damage occurred in the beds which were located at Carterville, in Jasper County. The organism was readily isolated from lesions on leaves and flower buds. (I. T. Scott, June 1.)

BOTRYTIS BLIGHT OF PEONY

"A great deal of injury to peonies from what appears to be Botrytis is reported from the central and southern parts of West Virginia." (Giddings, June 8.)

WART ON WILD LATHYRUS

The first report, substantiated by a specimen of Urophlyctis sp., apparently U. lathyri (Bjorn.) Palm., on Lathyrus sulphureus has been received from Barss of Oregon who states as follows:

"Striking formation of large protuberances on stems and leaves of Lathyrus sulphureas found on a farm near Corvallis. Only a few plants were affected. Specimens submitted to Charles Drechsler for identification. No economic host affected."(June 1).